



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 4, 1909.
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION'S MEMORIAL DAY.
WHAT THE WORKINGMAN WANTS.
REVOLT SPREADS IN MEXICO.
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS STRIKE.
A. F. OF L. LABEL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1909.

No. 16

WHAT THE WORKINGMAN WANTS.

BY JAMES WILSON,

General President Pattern Makers' League of N. A., before the National Metal Trades Association Convention, in New York, April 15, 1909.

[This is the first time this organization of employers has invited a representative of labor to address them.]

What the workingman wants from the employer can be discovered most readily, I believe, by examining the subject of organization. While the student of the future will no doubt give much attention to the remarkable inventions and wonderful development of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, there will probably be no subject which will be of deeper interest to him than the prominent part which organizations among men played in the development of our country. In fact, the development of the last twenty-five years has been almost as wonderful as the development which took place during the same period in our industries.

It has been through organization, and practically through it alone, that most of the progress we have made as a people has been possible. We are all familiar with the remarkable results which have been secured through combined effort in the prohibition movement; the steps being taken for the preservation of our forests; the improvement of our waterways, and which has worked for the purification of our municipal and state governments. These and many others are evidences of the trend to use organized effort to accomplish a result during this period, and indicate what has been accomplished as the most feasible method to carry out any policy which has appealed to a group of our citizens.

It is not my intention to dwell upon the broad principle of organization, but to confine myself rather to those problems which have their influence upon the employer and the employee. It is unnecessary to enter into any discussion relative to the rights of organization which we enjoy and the benefits which are derived thereby. The employers have not been slow in seeing the benefits to be derived through combination, and have been prompt in availing themselves of them, and if the organizations they have set in motion had not proven beneficial, I would not have the honor of addressing you today. Your presence indicates your belief in the value of organized effort, and I might add that the number of employers and workmen who today endeavor to work out some of the problems that effect them is eloquently attested by their large and steadily increasing numbers.

I firmly believe there are no members of your organization who hold to the opinion that workmen are not entitled to the same right, and the benefits to be derived thereby. As we both recognize this right, and the right of increasing our individual strength through this force, what are some of the reasons for the existence of so many industrial conflicts and so many misconceived ideas as to the purpose and policy of organized employers on the one hand and trade unionists on the other?

My experience, which has been of a somewhat practical character, leads me to believe that these misunderstandings arise through lack of a proper understanding of the purpose and intent of those on both sides. We are not well enough acquainted with each other. Too frequently we look upon

(Continued on Page 6.)

Typographical Union's Memorial Day — Labor Should Pay Tribute to the Dead.

Last Sunday afternoon, San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, observed Memorial Day, in accordance with the general laws of the I. T. U. Section 178 reads: "The last Sunday in the month of May of each year shall be known as Typographical Union Memorial Day. Subordinate unions are urged to observe the same with suitable ceremonies and to decorate the graves of all departed union printers or members of the allied crafts, and to hold such other services as may be appropriate on the occasion."

The printers observed this law in fitting manner, and it is possible the service was the first of its kind in this city. There is no reason why trade unionists should not pay homage to those who have gone before. The men and women who have toiled in this great movement, who have faithfully kept the pledge of service to their fellows, are worthy of every token of respect, and one day in each year can well be devoted to the purpose. As the words of comfort are spoken, and the names of the departed revive old-time memories, the graver issues of life are brought vividly to mind, and the asperities of the time forgotten. There is an opportunity in such services to inculcate needed lessons, while, at the same time, the relatives of those who have gone before are cheered by the remembrance of those who will some day follow.

In keeping with the law above quoted, a beautiful floral piece was purchased by No. 21 for the printers' plot in Laurel Hill cemetery, and last Monday afternoon the committee whose work consists of caring for the last resting place of the union dead assembled with other members of the organization to decorate the graves.

At the regular meeting on May 30th, Will J. White, chairman of the cemetery committee, opened the brief service in an eloquent tribute. Its import was the recognition of the virtues of those who have passed away, the lessons appropriate to the occasion, and the word of comfort for the mourners.

President George A. Tracy, in his speech, drew attention to the mysteries of life and death, the importance of so living that we make an impress on our associates, and the softening influence such a ceremony as a Memorial Day observance has on all. The following data is from his address:

"In 1860, through the initiatory efforts of Alexander M. Kenaday, the union's plot in Laurel Hill cemetery was secured for the payment of \$100. The first interment was that of Edward Gilbert, one of the first Congressmen from California and editor of the 'Alta California' at the time of his death in 1852. His remains and those of George Gordan and M. Richardson were removed from the old Yerba Buena cemetery, where the ruins of the City Hall now stand.

"Since this day one year ago, twelve members of our organization have passed to the great beyond—Joseph J. O'Neill, Ray A. Buzby, John Helmer, Henry Martin Clayes, John Frele, Meade Hughes, S. D. Noe, Mrs. E. A. Edstrom, Stephen J. Rossi, W. T. Smith, Larry Lyon, and W. W. Watson."

REVOLT SPREADS IN MEXICO.

Three times within the last ten years the Republic of Mexico has simmered on the edge of a revolution, and now the fires have again started which threaten to blaze up in revolutionary uprisings from Southern Yucatan to Northern Chihuahua. It began first in December, 1908, with the revolt of the Fifth Cavalry. The men had been forced into the service, treated like dogs after their enlistment, and, in desperation, at last shot a number of their officers. Then followed the desertion of a body of men from the Sixteenth Infantry in Mazatlan, groups of the revolting soldiery taking their arms and firing upon the officers and troops which pursued them. In the city of Chihuahua four officers of the Eighteenth Battalion were recently tried and convicted of rebellion. The Eighth Infantry, moving from Oaxaca to Yucatan, lost one-third of its men by desertion at the Port of Vera Cruz, the remainder having to be shipped by force. The colonel of this same regiment was shot by his men on their arrival in Yucatan and the deserters, taking their arms; fraternized with the Maya's, three battalions in all disappearing into the jungle.

Peasant revolts have followed those of the soldiery. In the state of Chihuahua the tax collectors pressed so hard upon the people that arms were finally the reply of the harassed citizens, who shot several of the officers and even defied the troops which were sent to catch them. A group of three hundred Chihuahuan farmers and citizens are now entrenched in the mountains, and their number is being increased by many of the cowboys of Terrazas. In this part of the country are a body of men known as the "sharpshooters of Chihuahua," who two years ago whipped an entire regiment of infantry sent to capture them.

Seeking some relief from unbearable taxation, the people of the state of Morelos recently attempted to elect the popular young Patricio Levya to the office of governor, but, on the day of election, troops shot down the voters who were supporting Levya and, after imprisoning the people's candidate, declared the election of Pablo Escandon, the chosen candidate and aide-de-camp of President Diaz.

The last and most ominous massacre has just occurred in a little town called Velardena, close to the Sierra Madre mountains and not far from Torreon, which, by the by, was the center of the uprising of last June. At Velardena the people were holding a fiesta and marching in a procession when the local police attempted to disperse the orderly demonstration. The people resisted; troops were sent for; shooting commenced; and the result was the imprisonment of forty citizens, and the killing, without trial, of twenty-five others. The whole town fled to the mountains where two hundred and fifty desperate men are now in arms defying the government of Diaz.

It may be safely predicted that Mexico is seeing the first days of a revolution that will never end until the dictatorship of Mexico is abolished. What was done in Cuba will be repeated in Mexico—the mountains and jungles will hide ever-growing groups of rebels who will finally immerge to march upon the capital.

In the United States fleeing Mexican patriots, who have sought the protection of our right of

asylum, are finding that the Diaz government can jail them here almost as easily as it can be done in Mexico. Certain powerful American capitalists, to whom Diaz has granted immense Mexican concessions, are prodding the Washington officials to co-operate with Diaz on the American side of the line with the result that political refugees like Magon, Villarreal, Rivera and Araujo are in jail upon flimsy charges of breaking the neutrality laws. The defense of these men has been undertaken by the Political Refugee Defense League, and the support of the League at this crisis depends entirely upon voluntary contributions. The case of Araujo, the young Mexican editor, is about to come up for appeal, and money must be obtained for his defense. Other Mexican prisoners are in jail in this country in daily fear of extradition. Give what you can, give it quickly. This is the practical way of preserving liberty upon the American continent.

Send in your name and address and you will receive coin cards with which you may take up collections among your friends for the cause of liberty. Address JOHN MURRAY, Secretary Political Refugee Defense League, 180 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE PICNIC OF THE SEASON.

Next Sunday week, June 13th, the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will give its twenty-second annual outing and family reunion at Fernbrook Park. This beneficial organization in the labor movement is noted for the excellence of its management, and this applies to its yearly picnics.

Promptly at 9:20 and 9:40 ferryboats will leave the foot of Market street. After transferring to the trains on the Oakland mole (a stop will be made at First and Broadway, Oakland) the journey to beautiful Niles Canyon will follow. The tickets for the round trip are: adults, \$1.25; children, 65 cents. There will be cash gate and game prizes, and dancing to the best of music will prove an attraction to those light—or heavy—of foot.

Several veterans in the amusement line will engineer the details of the outing. The committee of arrangements comprises W. K. Galloway, W. Lyle Slocum, Robert Sleeth, Grant L. Munson, and J. W. Kelly. George H. Branch will look after the games, and J. R. Stansbury has been selected to care for the dancers.

A cordial invitation is extended readers to visit Niles Canyon on June 13th.

SACRAMENTO'S BAKERY BOYCOTT.

The unionists of the capital city are very much interested in the court proceedings instituted by the Vienna Bakery against a boycott declared for failure to concede fair conditions. The Bakers' Union was the victor in the first skirmish. Now the legal battle is on. Attorney Alfred Dalton, Jr., has filed a demurrer to the complaint, alleging that it does not show a sufficient cause of action; that there is a defect or misjoinder of the parties defendant; that the complaint is ambiguous in that it makes no specific charges against any particular defendant; that it is unintelligible and uncertain in that it fails to specify any particular date when the acts are alleged to have been committed. For these reasons the defendant union asks that the action be dismissed and that it be absolved from payment of costs of suit.

The artist was of the impressionist school. He had just given the last touches to a purple and blue canvas when his wife came into the studio.

"My dear," said he, "this is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for."

"Why not call it 'Home'?" she said after a long look.

"'Home'? Why?"

"Because there's no place like it," she replied meekly.

Men and Measures

After discussion, Chicago unionists decided to celebrate Labor Day with a parade. A picnic in one of the parks will follow the walk from the down-town district.

Oakland machinists have proposed an amendment to the constitution of the international providing for the pensioning of superannuated members. On reaching the age of sixty, after a member has been in standing for fifteen consecutive years, he will be entitled to \$10 a month, and if incapacitated through sickness or injury, he will be able to claim a similar amount. The Oakland lodge is thinking of inducing the parent body to incorporate a sick benefit in its law. Of course these suggestions are in their infancy, but they indicate the tendency of the times in trade-union circles. Before many years roll by, these benefits, showing the fraternal side of the movement, will become fixtures with many unions.

Alfred Dalton, Jr., has been appointed attorney for the Sacramento Federated Trades Council. He will receive compensation only at such times as his services are required. Mr. Dalton was instructed to represent the officers of the Council in the injunction proceedings instituted by the Vienna Bakery.

Coleman C. Clinton, the linotype operator who refused to accept a marriage license without the label, is now famed outside of the sunflower state. He was consistent, persistent, and didn't even allow Cupid to wing darts through his convictions.

The strike of the seamen on the Great Lakes is unsettled. There is a likelihood of the long-shoremen joining hands with the sailors, and, if they do, it is anticipated that several thousand dock laborers will also ally themselves in the industrial battle. The issue is whether the "open shop" shall prevail, or whether trade unions will be recognized in commercial life on the waters and shores of the lakes. The National Civic Federation is endeavoring to induce the contestants to arbitrate their difficulties.

France was the last of the European countries to take up the fight for women's rights.

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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

At the session of the California legislature in 1901, in conformity with a special message from Governor Henry T. Gage, a resolution and memorial to Congress was adopted praying for a restriction of Japanese immigration, and the legislature of Nevada adopted similar resolutions, with the result that Japanese immigration in 1901 dwindled to 5,296, though in 1902 it increased to 14,270, and has steadily increased until the last few months of 1908.

At the session of 1905, the legislature again took action, adopting resolutions, of which the following are some of the principal objections against Japanese to which the attention of Congress was called:

- (1). Disgusting habits, mode of living and general characteristics.
- (2). Possessing no regard for republican institutions; they maintain an intense loyalty to the Mikado.
- (3). That as a class, with few exceptions, they are contract laborers and are furnished at rates which do not supply a white man with the common necessities of life, much less enable him to maintain and educate a family.
- (4). That Japanese will, within a brief period, cause great distress and misery to white labor.
- (5). That they contribute nothing to the growth of the state, but are a blight on its prosperity.

In a letter to the Governor of California, President Roosevelt said, in discussing exclusion agitation: "The assumption of power by the voters of California to settle this question, if assented to by the National Government, would immediately end all my negotiations with Japan for friendly adjustment, because to negotiate settlement we must have power to settle. While, on the other hand, California cannot negotiate a treaty under the constitution.

"It is, however, perfectly clear that under the constitution only the National Government can settle the question of exclusion, and such a vote of California as is proposed would have to be treated as entirely nugatory, while it would probably be regarded by those opposed to exclusion as a threat to ignore the constitutional power of the United States and exclude Japanese in defiance of their treaty rights to come in."

The willfully misleading statements contained in the preceding paragraphs were seized upon as a pretext to quash all proposed anti-Asiatic legislation at the last session. It will be seen, however, from the titles of the bills that California did not and does not arrogate to herself the right or authority to exclude, but because it was, and is still, said that only a "corporal's guard" of Californians desire exclusion, it was proposed to obtain a plebiscite, as was done in 1879, and as at that time there were 153,000 votes against to 883 in favor of Chinese immigration, so are we sure that if a vote were taken, we would have a similar preponderating majority against Japanese and other Asiatics. But the President and other lovers of Japanese are afraid to obtain an expression from the people because of the tremendous influence the result would have upon Congressional action.

Beside California, the following state, legislatures have considered measures affecting Japanese: Hawaii, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, which shows very clearly that the agitation is not confined to San Francisco "sand lotters" and their "demagogue" friends, as is claimed by the advocates of Japanese immigration.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

V. Labor Leaders in the Church.

At least twenty of the labor members of Parliament are affiliated with the church, and several of them are "lay" or unordained preachers, spending their Sundays in conducting religious services. Large numbers of the leaders of labor in England and Scotland are actively interested in the church—indeed, they will tell you that they received their training as public speakers in the church.

Arthur Henderson, M. P., chairman of the labor party in the House of Commons, is vice-president of the great church brotherhood movement in Great Britain, which has a membership of 500,000. He, together with such men as Will Crooks, M. P., George Nicholls, M. P., and other labor leaders who are members of Parliament, frequently speak at the national conventions and Sunday afternoon meetings of the Brotherhood in various cities. These church brotherhoods, by the way, are composed very largely of trades unionists, as I discovered when addressing brotherhood mass meetings in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Manchester.

The trades union leaders on the other side have learned the value of having the church with them, and the church, at any rate the non-conformist church, is closely identified with the interests of working people. It is also quite evident, that whatever the average workingman may personally think of the church and the temperance question, he is careful to select as his officer, and as his representative in the House of Commons, the man who is of a high moral character, and usually one who is a total abstainer and a member of the church.

JUDGE MURASKY ADDRESSES COUNCIL.

Last Friday night Judge Frank J. Murasky addressed the delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council on the work of the Juvenile Detention Home, paying particular attention to the juvenile court over which he presides. For over an hour the speaker held the close attention of his audience. In describing the work, the Judge told with skill those pathetic instances that have come to his notice. In six years over 8,000 cases have been disposed of in this court, and the daily papers have loyally observed the request not to give publicity to the troubles of the boys and girls. If this course were not followed, it would possibly work a hardship on the young in the years to come. Judge Murasky laid emphasis on the main question asked delinquent children as to why they offended. Their co-operation was thus secured, and in the great majority of cases there resulted a bond between judge and those who appear in the court, and the result is that the community has had restored to juvenile good citizenship a large percentage of offenders. Space forbids detail of the speech, but a rising vote of thanks was given Judge Murasky, and the bond issue for the Juvenile Detention Home endorsed. Both motions were carried without a dissenting vote, and no better compliment could have been paid the visitor.

Henry Ward Beecher once said: "In the United States every worthy citizen reads a newspaper and owns it. A newspaper is a window through which men look out on all that going on in the world. Without a newspaper a man is shut up in a small room and knows little or nothing of what is happening outside of himself. A good newspaper will keep a man in sympathy with the world's current history. It is an ever unfolding encyclopedia, an unbound book, forever issuing and never finished."

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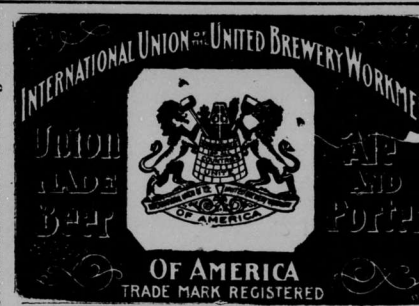
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WHAT THE WORKINGMAN WANTS.

(Continued from Page 3.)

each other with suspicion. There has not been enough of that "get-together spirit" to develop that degree of acquaintance which should exist. We fail to get together and talk over the problems that affect us as frequently as we should, and unfortunately when we do discuss the questions that arise, there is frequently present a spirit of antagonism which prevents a free exchange of ideas and renders it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get each side to understand the other.

It has been suggested at times by some of those who have given insufficient thought to the industrial problems of today, that organizations of employers and workmen sufficiently strong, well disciplined and broad-minded, would be able to solve what we popularly term the industrial problem. I doubt, however, the possibility of successfully solving a problem the basis for which is subject to the continuous influx of changing industries and changing conditions. What it seems to me we can do, however, is first of all to create a better feeling and minimize industrial conflicts to an extent which would largely eliminate the loss of trade, loss of money, and, what is even of as vital importance, the loss of shop combination, which generally follow in the wake of industrial disputes, the large percentage of which occur through the failure to talk over the questions at issue before hostilities begin. Under existing conditions, an industrial victory for either side is a victory dearly purchased. The employer loses time, money, trade and a shop organization, and the workmen the wages they would have received.

If we live in a community and expect to enjoy cordial relations with those with whom we come in contact, we must conform ourselves to the customs and methods which obtain. We cannot expect to set up certain customs for ourselves without granting them to others. We cannot expect to insist upon conducting our business through special channels, and in certain methods, and deny to others the same right. We cannot with justice insist upon enjoying the benefits of organization and deny the same right to others. If righteousness is to prevail in the industrial world and play a factor in our industries, then everyone engaged in them must be freely given the right to organization. Those who would hold to the position that they are to enjoy the benefits, and then deny or endeavor to prevent this right on the part of others, lose their claim to the confidence of the community and sow the seeds of dissension.

It is needless for me to speak of the necessity of organization on the part of employers—in fact, the principle underlies the successful management of our large industrial enterprises. No man has that capacity which would enable him to direct and supervise the details of a large business; this he is forced to do through foremen, superintendents, general managers, and staffs of expert assistants, and if this is true of his business, how equally true it is that he cannot take up with his individual workmen the many questions which they desire to have considered. Your Association employs a special representative, and under him are trained assistants, and these gentlemen give their entire time to the study of the questions which affect you. These gentlemen are your representatives in every degree similar to those who represent you on the road, in your agencies, or in the different departments of your plants, and you expect them to be recognized as such.

The members of our unions find it impossible to take up all the questions that arise as individuals, or as local unions, and the position occupied by the general officers of the trade unions, and the union agents to be found in the industrial centers, is exactly similar to that occupied by the

commissioner of your organization and his assistants. You believe that you can thus more successfully handle the questions which arise among your workmen than as individuals, and the same reason has led the workmen to combine, for they realize that as individuals they stand helpless, and in the case of some of the larger corporations enjoy practically the same opportunity of making a bargain for their labor on an equal footing with the employer that the prospective recruit would have of driving an individual bargain with the recruiting sergeant when enlisting.

(To be concluded next week.)

TO ORGANIZED LABOR, GREETING.

Fellow Workmen—We desire to enlist your assistance in our behalf in helping us to abolish the sale of tenement house, child labor and "trust" made cigars sold in this city. The Cigar Makers' Union of San Francisco needs your support, for never in the history of our industry has there been a time when we were more dangerously threatened by the encroaching power of the American tobacco trust; and all of the evils combined and fostered by that gigantic enemy of organized labor are rapidly crushing out independent dealers by their colossal and nefarious system of flooding the market with millions of inferior made, cheap quality, child labor cigars, but of such highly advertised brands as to deceive the public. The prices paid for the manufacture of these goods are such that self-respecting American citizens should not tolerate, and mechanics of skilled order cannot subsist on.

We appeal to you as unionists—men who believe in the principle to "organize" and the use of the label to distinguish union made goods from non-union products—not to cast this circular in the waste basket but to pledge yourselves in support of an affiliated craft that is struggling against great odds and the most dangerous enemy that ever confronted and tyrannized organized labor.

This, gentlemen, you can do to help us:

Don't patronize United Cigar Stores.

Don't patronize M. A. Gunst Cigar Stores.

Don't buy any brand that does not bear the Cigar Makers' union label.

When buying cigars in saloons, insist that the bartender serve union cigars, especially in saloons displaying cards of the Knights of the Royal Arch. Demand of them that they respect the wishes of labor by handling union-made cigars.

Fraternally yours,

S. F. CIGAR MAKERS' UNION, NO. 228.

This is one of the old stories told by Henry Clews, of Travers, the New York stammering wit. Mr. Clews always insists that the average Wall street broker is the most honest of men. "Travers," said Mr. Clews, "was once invited to be a guest at a yacht regatta. The waters of Newport harbor were covered with a beautiful squadron. Mr. Travers found that each yacht belonged to a banker or broker. He gazed blankly into the distance for a time, and then inquired softly: 'W-w-w-where are the c-customers' yachts?'"

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Thrust and Parry

"Let me cite an illustration to show that more difficult work may be ahead of us than any which we have yet done. The newspapers told us recently that a member of the Miners' Union in Danville, Ill., in applying for naturalization papers, was asked this question by the judge:

"If the law of your union should say that one thing was right and the law of the state or of the nation should tell you that it was wrong, which would you obey?"

"I would obey the union," he exclaimed defiantly.

"Then I cannot grant you papers of naturalization," said the judge. "A man who will follow the decrees of his organization in preference to the laws of the land is not fit to become an American citizen, and he will never become a citizen by my sanction."

"That obscure miner is one of the fruits of a quarter of a century of aggressive, monarchial, law-defying labor unionism. He represents the spirit which incites murder and destruction of property in all labor disturbances on a large scale."—Jas. W. Van Cleave in his "Parting Salutation."

The foregoing Van Cleave-like statement shows the extremes to which some men will go to endeavor to make a point at the expense of the truth. A few papers printed the miner story as quoted above, but many of the dailies published the Associated Press report in full, exactly as turned in. The writer remembers reading this telegraphic account in the San Francisco "Chronicle" and the Sacramento "Bee." The all important addition was that the miner, a foreigner, misunderstood the judge, and as soon as the matter was fully explained, he immediately answered the question as an applicant for citizenship should, and the judge gave him his naturalization papers. This little detail has been overlooked by Mr. Van Cleave. While it is too bad to spoil his point, yet it is sometimes necessary to protect the truth, for the proverb hints that falsehood wears "seven league boots." In sending a marked copy of this "parry" to Mr. Van Cleave in St. Louis, the "Labor Clarion" will, if desired, forward the Associated Press report as it appeared in those papers that printed the story without abbreviation.

Furthermore, the attack on unionists is unmerited. Individual actions can sometimes be justly criticised, but if we should follow this course, there are many manufacturers and merchants whose crimes against citizenship, though of a kid-glove nature, are infinitely more dangerous to the commonwealth. The condition of our large cities proves this, and, usually, the trade-unionist is doing more to cleanse them than the associations of employers.

"These are the tributes from your associates, acting for themselves and on behalf of the tens and hundreds of thousands of wage earners and their families, who are grateful for the opportunity to earn a living free from tyranny and oppression, and opportunity made possible by the sturdy stand you and your associates have taken against militant labor unionism, when it sought to order out workmen and close factories—a stand for liberty which has brought order out of chaos, which I beseech you to accept in the spirit in which they are tendered, accompanied by the scriptural declaration: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"—Ludwig Nissen, in presenting James W. Van Cleave with a \$10,000 check and other gifts at the National Association of Manufacturers' convention.

Mr. Van Cleave wept when he received the check. Probably Mr. Nissen contributed, indirectly, the tears. The proprietor of the Buck's Stove and Range Company as an opponent of "tyranny and oppression" is an inducement to activity on the part of the lachrymal gland.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

At the last meeting of the Anti-Japanese Laundry League, Mr. Stein of the French Dyeing & Cleaning Works, reported that, with possibly one exception, all the dyers and cleaners had expressed themselves as ready and anxious for an anti-Japanese league. A meeting of the representatives of this industry has been called, at which time steps will be taken to form an organization.

It has been brought to our notice that many business men living in suburban towns and conducting their enterprises in San Francisco are patronizing Orientals in their homes. Arrangements have been made with the various anti-Japanese laundry leagues whereby we may, through the exchange of information, be able to reach this class at their places of business.

Arrangements have been completed to send a large delegation to the rally meeting to be held in Palo Alto on June 10, 1909. This promises to mark an historical epoch in the progress of the anti-Japanese crusade. M. Fairfield, secretary of the San Mateo County League, reports that the business men of Palo Alto are manifesting an interest in the movement, and their enthusiasm ensures a very successful meeting.

GOMPERS FLAYS UNION BAITERS.

When shown a copy of the address delivered before the National Association of Manufacturers in New York, by R. Boocock, secretary of the American Anti-Boycott Association, Samuel Gompers made the following reply:

"One man can make more false statements and false accusations in five minutes that it is possible for any man charged or misrepresented to answer in a year. These tactics are known to Mr. Boocock and his friend, Mr. Van Cleave, and were employed by both in their attacks upon the American Federation of Labor at the meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers. I shall just point out one instance. Mr. Boocock says: 'By the admission of Mr. Gompers the boycott is the keynote to the structure of which organized labor has been built in this country.'

"And upon supposed admission by me Mr. Boocock bases all his attacks, villification, and misrepresentation of the American Federation of Labor and myself. As a matter of truth, no such statement has ever been said or anything bearing even a semblance to it. No one knows that better than Mr. Boocock, but it was in line with his general policy and the Van Cleave policy to try to bring the labor movement and myself into disrepute, but they will fail.

"Neither Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrison, nor myself is trying to pass as a martyr. We are making the fight for free speech and free press, the right to express ourselves as our judgement and conscience dictate. If anything we have said or may say is libelous, let anyone make proper complaint and put us on our defense before a jury of our peers. Boocock and Van Cleave know they have no just, legal cause of complaint. They are endeavoring to befog the minds of the people by malicious fabrications and misrepresentations."

"Mr. Gompers will you accept a pardon from President Taft in the event the appeal you now have pending is thrown out of court?" a reporter asked.

The labor official replied:

"I want to state here, and for the last time, that neither Mr. Morrison, Mr. Mitchell nor myself will ever accept a pardon from President Taft in the Buck's stove cases. Nor will we allow anyone to request that pardons be issued. This is final. We are battling for a principle, and if we have to go to jail, why we will go for the cause for which we are fighting."

Women clerks outnumber the men clerks in the census bureau in Washington.

Richmond Ranges

\$1.00

A Week

STERLING Furniture Co.

1049 Market Street
Opposite McAllister

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CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

LABOR CLARION

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Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1909.

"Welcome the dawning day with a cheery smile, and, even though your heart be sad and troubled, the day will seem all the brighter. Your smile will work its way into your heart, and you will be more happy."—Aloyse F. Thiele.

P. H. Scullin of National Peace Association fame has stayed the limit in the historic city of Washington, D. C. He is now in Baltimore, and threatens to remove his headquarters from San Francisco to that city. We are willing out here.

The carpenters of Alameda county have decided to postpone the enforcement of their \$5 a day scale until such time as an organization is formed of a joint district council of carpenters, whose membership will include all union members of the craft on both sides of the bay.

On June 3, 1908, J. J. O'Neill, for years editor of the "Labor Clarion," and one of San Francisco's best known unionists, died. It is appropriate that, during this memorial season, the paper he so long cared for should recall his services to the labor movement. In this instance it certainly isn't the case that the one who has passed away is forgotten.

On May 22d a branch of the Citizens' Alliance was formed in New Orleans. The installing officer and guardian angel was none other than our own Captain J. McKinery, who presides over the destinies of the local C. A. with such "extinguished" distinction. The "Captain" boasted that he was going to make San Francisco an "open shop" town, and told a reporter on the New Orleans "Item" that he had appointed an "agent" to look after things. That's the trouble. These agitators want jobs. They usually find them for a time, and then they do the Herbert George act.

Last Tuesday, June 1st, the agreement between the California Metal Trades Association and the unions of the Iron Trades Council called for a change in the working time. Eight and one-half hours comprise the workday this week, and the agreement has been faithfully kept by all. In another six months the time will be reduced to eight and one-quarter hours, and then, one year from now, the iron trade industry of the metropolis will gain the coveted eight-hour system. Six months ago the "Labor Clarion" congratulated the employers and employees on the outcome of the trade agreement. Today it is fitting that there should be a repetition of the good wishes previously expressed. The best of feeling prevails. The shorter workday will eventually come to men in other cities as a result of the negotiations in San Francisco, and thousands here will reap the benefit who are not connected with a labor union.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS STRIKE.

Last Wednesday morning the boot and shoe workers and cutters left their employment in the factory of Buckingham & Hecht, at Twenty-sixth and Valencia streets. About 150 men and women are involved. The issue was not unexpected in union circles, for some time ago the management of the factory mentioned dispensed with the union label, and other employers were induced to take the same course, much against their will.

There is a pronounced demand in San Francisco for boots and shoes bearing the stamp. Several large retail houses have endeavored to purchase the product of local factories with the label impressed on the goods, but although none but union men and women were engaged in the manufacture, this was found impossible. As a result, the stores were forced to place orders outside the city; in many instances eastern concerns were patronized. San Francisco's effort to boom home industry and build up her own manufactures were nullified by the stand taken by the employers.

It might be well to remark in passing that this attack on the union label is part of a combined effort to hurt its influence. That the attack will prove futile is well known. More hats are purchased today with the label attached than ever before. It doesn't matter whether the employing hatters of the east or the proprietors of boot and shoe factories in the west dispense with the label, the goods will be purchased from some factory or other, properly stamped. A few years ago the National Typothetae, the union of employing printers, celebrated a requiem mass over the label of the craft. A large sum of money was set aside to inter the emblem with appropriate ceremonies. There was only one thing lacking—the union label refused to die. It is stronger today than ever before, and the Typothetae, or the remnant of that organization, realizes that it is a waste of time to talk about "killing" our open-faced friend.

So it will be found that commercial institutions will respond to a demand. Boots and shoes and hats and other goods will be produced with the stamp because people will insist upon buying them. One point, therefore, that should appeal to all is that an attack such as the proprietors of boot and shoe factories have made will surely fail, and, while the struggle is on, both sides will lose money and the trade will suffer.

Despite the withdrawal of the stamp a few months ago, the union operatives did not leave their employment, although members of organized labor were prevented from buying the goods thus produced because there was no label used. This was a somewhat unique situation.

During the last few weeks the proprietors, or rather the management of Buckingham & Hecht, made it evident that a sundering of peaceable relations was desired. The union did its utmost to keep the wheels of industry moving, but the manager of the factory is a leader in the Citizens' Alliance, and he wanted trouble.

A new price list was presented by the firm that reduced wages. The union protested and urged a continuance of the old scale. This was refused, and the walkout followed.

Collis Lovely, general vice-president of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, is in the city. He advised the local not to accept the reduction, and promised the financial aid of the parent body in the efforts to resist a backward step. An enthusiastic mass meeting was held last Wednesday evening. Mr. Lovely and officers of No. 216 addressed the members, and the outcome was predicted to be successful to the cause of organized labor.

It is hardly necessary to state that the trade unionists of the city and country will gladly cooperate with those who are battling to maintain the conditions that can only be held by means of the system of collective bargaining. We know the protest of the boot and shoe workers is the only one possible.

A. F. OF L. LABEL DEPARTMENT.

BY THOMAS F. TRACY,

This department was organized on March 30th, of this year, and since that time there have been affiliated twenty-two national and international unions that issue labels, store cards, or buttons, and favorable replies have been received from a number of other organizations, to the effect that the question of affiliation is under consideration by their respective executive boards, or that action in that direction will be taken at the various conventions that will be held shortly. No doubt within a short time all organizations will join that are entitled to affiliate.

This department was organized to intelligently and systematically bring to the attention of the members and friends of organized labor and to all the purchasing public the advantages of buying products that bear the union labels of the different crafts, and the advisability of patronizing such places as display in their establishments the union store cards, as well as insisting that the various commodities purchased are delivered by those who wear the union button adopted by their respective organizations.

While we do not contend that the union label is the complete salvation of the workers, it can not be successfully denied that it is an important adjunct to the trade-union movement. If our members and friends are alive to their own interests, they will realize that a greater interest is now more necessary than ever before in the purchasing of union-made products.

The union labels of the various organizations are now protected in forty-two states by law against counterfeiting and use by those who are not entitled to do so. Numerous convictions have been obtained of those who have used counterfeit labels, or misused the genuine ones.

That there is a desire on the part of many merchants to handle union-made products is demonstrated by the number of communications that are received at this office almost daily, making inquiry as to where the various union label articles that are needed in everyday life can be obtained. These communications are not from any given locality, but from all over the United States, and a number have been received from Canada.

There is a thing that is at least gratifying to know, and that is that up to the present time there have been no adverse decisions from the courts as to the use of the labels by the various crafts, notwithstanding that the efforts of our organizations have been proscribed in other directions.

To carry on the work of this department, among the things that are necessary are the prompt affiliation of every international or national union that properly comes within its scope, so that united action can be taken, and we may have the energetic co-operation of all our members and friends in insisting on being served with union-made products, sold and delivered by union men and women.

In every locality where labor is organized there should be connected with the central labor body an active, energetic organization of men and women, whose duty it should be to bring to the attention of their neighbors and friends the labels of the various trades, and educate the people to the necessity of insisting on being supplied with union-made goods when making purchases.

There are not many business men but who would be glad to purchase union-made goods, if their trade demands them, but where this is not done merchants otherwise friendly become indifferent because of lack of demand for this class of goods.

Every encouragement should be given to the organization of woman's label leagues, auxiliaries, and the organization of the women workers as well, for after all the women are the great purchasers, and can be of an immense amount of value in union-label work if they are given help.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

An Unexpected Criticism of the N. A. of M.

San Francisco unionists were rather surprised to read in last Friday's "Chronicle" an editorial that was—and is—refreshingly to the point in discussing the recent convention of manufacturers. The "Chronicle" is popularly, perhaps erroneously, understood to favor "the other side." Anyway, these expressions are worth reproducing:

"The National Association of Manufacturers ought to be a legitimate and useful association, but it is neither. It has fallen into the hands of a clique which has been able from year to year to elect the notorious Van Cleave as president, and has now chosen as his successor one John Kirby, who declares that what Van Cleave has been that he will be also.

"The sole object of the Van Cleave regime has been, first, to break down the protective policy by which the American standard of life has been created and maintained, and, second, to root out trade unionism, root and branch, so that manufacturers can compel the acceptance of starvation wages, which the destruction of the protective policy would involve. It is not the fact that Van Cleave and the Van Cleave policies are supported by the manufacturers of the country, but they are apparently supported by a majority of those who adhere to that association, which, in fact, seems to have degenerated from an association corresponding with its name to a reactionary concern, composed of those who would revolutionize society for their own benefit.

"It is that class of manufacturers who are at the bottom of social unrest everywhere. While desiring protection for their own products, they would deny its advantages to those who produce the raw material from which they produce what they have to sell, and, in fact, would throw down the bars to let in the whole world to compete with us on our own soil in the expectation that thereby they will throw American labor out of employment and starve the workers into submission.

"Such men are as destitute of patriotism as the red internationals who openly declare that they have no country which they care anything for, but desire to organize the proletariat of the world to plunder the capitalists of the world. And the red internationals are the begotten of such capitalists as Van Cleave, and one is as hateful as the other. Both are enemies of society. The protectionist system can be maintained only on a system of live and let live. All interests must be protected alike, or none will be protected long. The hogs who desire all possible advantages for themselves while denying the same opportunities to others, are of the same breed as those who would deny to labor its just reward or grind employers under the heels of a mob. But the protective system will stand in spite of the Van Cleave, and all classes will share alike in its benefits."

* * *

Organization Said to be Imperative.

The Los Angeles "Mining Review" is very anxious to have perfected a combination or union among the mining interests of the western country. Its plea is so pathetic that it is readable, for it gives excellent reasons why disorganized conditions are a detriment:

"It seems incredible that an industry producing over two billion dollars a year and supplying no less than sixty-four per cent of the carrying trade of the country should be practically devoid of organization; but such is the self-evident fact. Efforts at concrete action have been made by the American Mining Congress, and it has progressed in an appreciable manner but, strange as it may seem, the support of the metal miners of the west has been chiefly conspicuous by its absence, in spite of the fact that the legislation aimed at is directly in their interests.

"Excepting the efforts of this organization, the vast mineral industry of the United States is a

derelict upon the national seas of commerce, a prey to the boarding parties of every piratical combination that sails under the black flag of financial pillage, protected by lax interpretation of our laws. When a man endeavors to open a mine he is introduced, willy-nilly, to the labor trust; when he buys steel he leaves a piece of his hide with the steel trust; when he enters shooting ground, hope of profit is further blasted by the powder trust; when he needs light another bit of his anatomy pays tribute to the Standard Oil trust; when he buys a hoist or other machinery he bumps into the machinery trust; when he ships his product he falls into the clutches of the railroad trust, and when that philanthropic combination is through with him his ore is delivered to the smelting trust and he is shorn of anything tangible in the shape of cash which he may have hidden from the other pirates.

"The only course by which he may ameliorate the conditions under which his business is conducted lies along the trail of organization—organization that will force the attention of the Federal government and permit him to reserve for himself a fair proportion of the wealth which he creates. So long as the Nation persists in its policy of protection, just so long will his condition remain unsatisfactory, but, meanwhile, united action will result in some slight improvement. The miner of the west, and every other part of the country, is offered an avenue of salvation by the American Mining Congress, which has already forced its attention upon Congress and is engaged in the furtherance of measures that will benefit his condition. The man who refuses to help himself by helping the only organization that is endeavoring to help him is really unworthy of sympathy and should be compelled to give up his entire hide to the combinations that now wring tribute from him—that it may be hung on the fence of frenzied finance as a reminder that the Lord helps those who help themselves."

* * *

Virtue of the Eight-Hour Workday.

Here is a paragraph from an exchange that is worth quoting:

"All of the Shasta mines, in which an eight-hour-a-day schedule was not formerly in operation, have respected the new eight-hour law which went into effect on Saturday. The four big copper companies—Iron Mountain, Mammoth, Bala-kala and Bully Hill—and the various smelters operated in the county, have been running on the eight-hour workday schedule for over three years past. It has been amply demonstrated that a miner can do as much work in eight hours as he does in ten hours unless he 'soldiers.' All of the Shasta county mine owners who have been operating their properties on the eight-hour-a-day plan have found by experience that it has bred a spirit of contentment among their men, and that actual results thus increased instead of diminished. Submission to the new eight-hour law has not affected the wage scale in any of the mines, and their owners will doubtless find that the results obtained will not justify any reduction."

* * *

"Crimes of Cunning."

An exchange tersely describes the way some people have of reaching the desired end:

"It is not the unionist, but the employer, as Professor Ross says, who 'picks pockets with a railway rebate, murders with an adulterant instead of a bludgeon, burglarizes with a 'rake off' instead of a jimmy, cheats with a company prospectus instead of a deck of cards, and scuttles his town instead of his ship.' All the crimes attributed to labor unions is as a mole-hill to a mountain compared to the human carnage resulting from the criminal use of defective machinery, spurious life preservers, impure air in mines and from the failure of railroads to use improved couplers and safety signals."

SAFETY OF FREE SPEECH AND PRESS.

BY J. W. MULLEN.

Now that the heated discussions concerning the action of the authorities in suppressing the efforts of Emma Goldman to speak in this city have died away, and the matter can be considered calmly and dispassionately, perhaps it will not be amiss to point out some innocent effects of such action.

The day that, by law, the mouths of men are muzzled in this country, will mark the beginning of the end of this now glorious republic. If the advocates of anarchy can be denied the right to speak, then any man who attempts to inculcate any theory not agreeable to the powers that be may likewise be squelched. Where will the line be drawn? It will, if the people do not put an immediate stop to it, go on from bad to worse, until we will have absolute despotism where we now have liberty.

Men must all be free to express their opinions and transmit to others their ideas and theories upon all questions concerning the future of the country.

No one has any sympathy with the man who would murder or be guilty of violence or the advocacy of such acts, and few people have sympathy with or desire to see the influence of anarchy spread, but the man, in this country, who would attempt to say, "I am right, and you are wrong; my theory is correct and yours is false; you shall not be permitted to advocate your false doctrine by pen or by word of mouth; I am all wise, you are miserably foolish," is unfit for citizenship in a free country. He is too narrow in his views, and not tolerant enough in his disposition for twentieth-century civilization. He belongs to the age of superstition—to the days of the rack and persecution.

Our protection from the disaster which would follow untried and unsound theories advocated by men nursing hobbies, must at all times rest with the wisdom of the majority, and we need have no anxiety, for the majority will not be led far from the right.

Force and persecution cannot win. These things have been tried through all the ages, and history declares such methods dismal failures. Evolution, not law and force, must rid us of undesirable elements.

The more power given to courts in the way of preventing free speech, the more that power will be used to crush organized labor. We have had ample evidence of this in some of the injunctions and decisions of courts in various sections of the country. Some of them need but a worthless weed to make of it a giant tree, when labor is concerned.

Rather than clubs and guns, let us be as tireless as the tide in the use of argument and persuasion to prevent the advancement of dangerous doctrines, and they will be as irresistible as the ocean's force, for sane men will not be led astray by insane preaching.

Let us have more, not less, freedom of tongue and pen.

SEATTLE PRAISES MISS DALEY.

The Seattle "Union Record" of May 29th in describing Miss Daley's visit to the northwest, said:

"Miss Margaret C. Daley, of New York City, general organizer of the United Garment Workers of America, spent the last week in our city, drawing new contracts and adjusting prices for Local No. 17, U. G. W. of A.

"Miss Daley had good success in getting new contracts and new price lists signed by both the Clendenning-Anglin Co. and the Black Mfg. Co. A committee from Local No. 17 showed Miss Daley the principal parts of the city from an automobile last Saturday afternoon, visiting Queen Anne and Capitol Hills, some of the parks and went as far as the gates of the A.-Y.-P. E. grounds, but all refused to go inside."

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 28, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Tobacco Workers, No. 74, submitting credentials for Leo Indig and requesting re-admission; referred to organizing committee.

Communications—Filed—From Joint Executive Board of Cooks, Waiters, etc., minutes of last meeting and financial statement. From the Bay Shore District Improvement Club, requesting co-operation in the matter of County Line water company. From the A. F. of L. acknowledging receipt of petition to have Raymond Robins appointed lecturer. From the Board of Supervisors, notification of public meeting on bond issue. From John M. Love, general secretary-treasurer of the United Association of Plumbers, review of decision in case of Plumbers vs. Steam Fitters. From Icemen's Union, No. 990, of Sacramento, Musicians, No. 6, Box Makers, No. 225, of Oakland, enclosing donations for box makers and sawyers, and wishing them success. From Tobacco Workers' International Union, stating that the brand known as "Pride of Reidsville" is a union-made cigarette tobacco. From Robt. Glockling, president of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders, pledging co-operation in the matter of affiliation of local union. Referred to Labor Day Committee—From the Building Trades Council, notification of appointment of committee for conference on joint celebration. From Retail Clerks' District Council, notification of appointment of representatives on Labor Day Committee. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Cigar Makers' Union of San Francisco, calling attention to the necessity of demanding the blue label on all cigars.

The Organizing Committee at this time reported on the credentials of Delegate Indig of the Tobacco Workers, No. 74, and recommended that the union be re-admitted to membership, the dues to commence from June 1, 1909; report concurred in, and delegate seated.

Reports of Unions—Musicians—Have made donation of \$50 to hatters; donating \$5 per week to box makers. Box Makers—Men continue to quit factories; men standing firm; request unions to donate. Sailors—Donated \$100 to the hatters at their last meeting. Electrical Workers, No. 537—Having trouble with Department of Electricity; non-union men being employed below scale. Laundry Workers—Business slow; donating \$25 per week to box makers. Stablemen—Van Ness Stable unfair.

Executive Committee—The committee reported that it had instructed the secretary, on request of the Hackmen's Union, to appear before the Board of Supervisors and protest against the amendment of ordinance permitting more than two taxicabs in any one block. Secretary reported that the matter would come before the police committee again on June 11, 1909.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committees—The hatters committee reported progress; new committee doing excellent work.

Delegate Hagerty, chairman of special committee on trades schools, gave a brief review of the investigations of his committee, and promised a full report at an early date. He stated that the committee desired to report favorably upon the bond issue for the Polytechnic School; carried. Moved that this Council endorse the proposed bond issue for the Polytechnic School; carried.

The committee appointed to confer with the Commonwealth Club reported that they had held

one meeting, and would soon determine what questions would be discussed by both sides.

New Business—Electrical Workers, No. 537, called attention to the conditions prevailing in the Department of Electricity, and stated that the joint board had employed a non-union man below the regular scale of wages. It was moved that a committee be appointed to take this matter up with the joint board, and request that the regular scale of wages be paid, and that union men be employed. Representatives of No. 151 agreed to handle this matter in conjunction with No. 537, and action on the motion was deferred.

Special Order of Business—The hour of 9:30 having arrived, the chair introduced the Hon. Frank J. Murasky, who had been invited to address the Council on the Juvenile Detention Home. He reviewed at length the work of the home, and painted a pathetic word picture of the scenes enacted in the court for children. He closed his remarks by appealing to the Council, and through them to the unionists of San Francisco, to support the proposed bond issue for the Juvenile Detention Home. He was enthusiastically applauded at the close of his address. [See reference elsewhere in "Labor Clarion."] Moved that the Council tender Judge Murasky a rising vote of thanks for his able address on this subject; carried unanimously. Moved that this Council endorse the proposed bond issue for the erection of a Juvenile Detention Home; carried.

Receipts—Water Workers, \$4; Cigar Makers, \$12; Garment Workers, \$10; Stationary Firemen, \$6; Boat Builders, \$2; Bottle Caners, \$2; Coopers, No. 65, \$6; Ship Drillers, \$2; Mailers, \$4; Pattern Makers, \$6; Brewery Workers, \$8; Tobacco Workers, \$2. Total, \$64.00

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$5; stenographer, \$20; donation to Gray's Harbor Labor Temple, \$1; P. O'Brien, \$10; J. J. Kenny, \$15. Total, \$81.00.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

HURRAH FOR ILLINOIS!

The Illinois suffragists will soon put the workers of other states in the shade. By careful, insistent work, they carried the suffrage measure through the Chicago Charter Committee, they secured a hearing on the suffrage question at Springfield, and went to that city by special train, making speeches en route, and have induced, through their splendid arguments, the Illinois Senate Committee on Elections to report out the woman suffrage measure unanimously with the request "that it do pass." The decorated train of speech-making suffragists was like a triumphant procession. The weather was perfect and crowds with flowers, flags and posters were at every station. Mrs. McCulloch introduced the speakers, among whom were Jane Addams, Mrs. Henrotin, Oliver Stewart, Mrs. Watkins, Lillian Anderson, Ella S. Stewart and Agnes Nestor.

A writer for the "Record-Herald," after listening to the speeches and seeing the enthusiasm, said that the fight for the ballot was no pink-tea affair, and that the crowds were real crowds, eager to learn and to see, and that switch engines and screeching whistles did not disturb the speakers.

Bernard Shaw happened to be beguiled to a feeble concert given by a prominent London society woman, who, during the evening found the author sitting disconsolate and bored in a corner of the room.

"Now, really, Mr. Shaw," said the hostess, "don't you think this orchestra plays beautifully? These men have been playing together for eleven years."

"Eleven years?" repeated Mr. Shaw. "Haven't we been here longer than that?"

Patronize Home Industry and wear Union Hats Lundstrom Hats

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO
BY UNION MEN.

Four Stores:

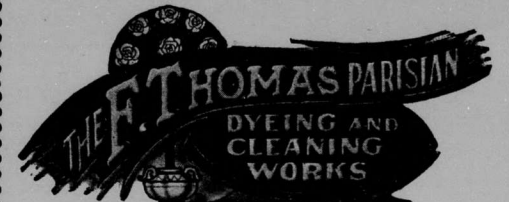
1178 Market Street

64 Market Street

605 Kearny Street

2640 Mission St.

Established 1853 Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, S. F.
1348 Van Ness Avenue, S. F.
1164 Broadway, Oakland.

Highest Class Work

Moderate Prices

Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process.

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—MARKET 1620



Wallenstein & Frost

824 Market Street, Opp. 4th.

Union Made Suits

HAND TAILORED

\$15 to \$25



For Women in Union and Home



Mrs. Raymond Robins, the wealthy Chicago woman who occupies the national presidency of the Women's Trade Union League, and who devotes much of her time and money to the cause she leads, was heard by a large audience in Boston recently, when she pleaded for organized labor, especially among women.

The presiding officer was Miss Emily Greene Balch, president of the Boston Women's Trades Union League, who is professor of economics at Wellesley college.

"We women are the underbidders in the labor market; not gladly, not willingly," said Mrs. Robins, "but because conditions have made us so. When we did our work at our homes, when we made bread or did spinning or whatever we were called upon to do, we were not underbidders, and woman was not thought to be in the labor market."

"After the Civil War, in which many lost their lives and others became crippled, it proved necessary for woman to do man's work. Women became pullers down instead of upbuilders of the home. That is why we are in the labor market, and if we are underbidders it is because conditions are such, through no fault of ours, that we have to be."

The speaker then related some instances which showed the value of women workers organizing and securing better hours and better wages.

"Work is not all," she said. "We are fathers and mothers and sisters and brothers, and we need hours of freedom after a day's work that we may occupy true positions in the home."

"I wish to say with all emphasis that the eight-hour day is essential to our national, our individual and our family life. Immigrants come to this country that they may be free from religious and political persecution. In this country we are free from religious persecution and in a measure free from political persecution. However, there is not freedom from industrial persecution for the immigrant or for any of us."

Mrs. Robins told what great good had been done by the organization of women in securing their rights in industrial plants.

In concluding she declared that it must not be thought everything is wrong, but there must exist a feeling that there are means to correct the wrongs that now oppress the working people.

By trades unionism, she declared, will woman be restored to her place as an upbuilder of the home and the working women given the place they should properly occupy in every community.

* * *

Mina Berger, wife of Victor Berger, Wisconsin's leading socialist, has been elected to the Board of Education in Milwaukee.

* * *

The union women of New York have at last got a home, at 43 East 22nd street, the new headquarters of the Woman's Trades Union League. There are large, attractive rooms and halls, progressive women, good labor literature and news; rest rooms and lunch room, and the offices of various women's progressive societies, such as the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women.

* * *

New York women have succeeded in getting the Interborough Transit Co. to try the experiment of running special women's cars in the Hudson tube.

* * *

"Yes, along with the initiative and referendum and the recall system in state and municipal government, I believe firmly in woman suffrage," says ex-Governor Folk of Missouri, in an interview in the St. Paul "Pioneer Press." "Woman suffrage could not help but be beneficial in mu-

nicipal, state and national politics. It will not only raise the social and economic status of women themselves, but it will make for cleaner and better politics."

Household Hints and Recipes.

How to Clean Wall Paper.—The spots sometimes found on wall paper can be quickly and easily removed by making a stiff dough of graham flour and boiling water. Knead the dough thoroughly and break into small pieces. As each piece is used it should be doubled on itself so there is a clean surface at each rub. When one piece is soiled throw it away and take a fresh one. Always rub the paper in one direction, and do not go over the same surface twice.

How to Care for Clothes.—When an unwashable garment has just been taken off, never put it into the wardrobe until it has been aired for an hour or so. Clothing which has been worn a long time, if not aired properly, contracts most disagreeable odors. Air and sunshine have disinfecting qualities which are purifying, and we should know how to avail ourselves of them.

A Good Floor Covering.—Purchase ordinary green burlap, sew and lay like a carpet, having first removed molding at bottom of baseboard, then size the burlap with glue water, made by dissolving stick glue in hot water. With this entirely fill the pores of the burlap. Next apply two coats of meadow green floor paint. When dry remove the gloss by gently rubbing with a cloth dipped in turpentine if a dull finish is preferred. Then replace the molding, covering tacks. This makes a sanitary and artistic floor covering, which is as durable as a hardwood floor. When washed with warm water it is as pretty as when new.

Ginger Snaps.—Put one and one-half cups of molasses into a saucepan, heat and stir three-quarters cup of sugar, one and one-half even tablespoons of ginger, one and one-half even teaspoons of soda dissolved in one tablespoon of hot water, one-half cup butter and one-quarter cup of lard cut in small pieces. When stirred smooth add sifted flour until the dough can be rolled out very thin. Cut in squares and bake in a moderate oven. By cutting in squares trimmings are avoided, as cookies made from trimmings are never as good as those cut from the original sheet of dough.

Salmon Loaf.—One pound canned salmon, strained and chopped fine (save the liquor), four tablespoonfuls soft butter, one-half teaspoonful salt, two of minced parsley, one saltspoonful of pepper; beat four eggs well, add one-half cup fine bread crumbs; mix all well, and steam in a buttered mold one hour (set the mold in a pan with water in it and steam in the oven). Sauce.—To one tablespoonful melted butter add one of cornstarch, a pinch of cayenne pepper, and one of mace, one cup of hot milk and the strained liquor poured slowly on butter and cornstarch; add egg if desired.

...Your...
Vacation Suit

Every suit is made in our own sanitary shops under strict Union conditions, by the most skilled Union men.

Yet our suits are no higher than non-union makes of inferior workmanship.

Kelleher & Browne

THE IRISH TAILORS

Seventh Street at Market Street.

Pioneers of the Union Label in this city.

Open Saturday evenings until 10 o'clock.



James A. Sorensen
Pres. and Treas.
14K, 18K, 22K
WEDDING RINGS

Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22d.
All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.

Most Business Men

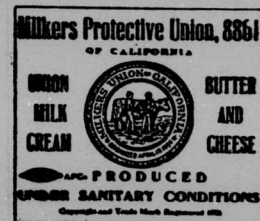
LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY.

Regal Typewriter Papers

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Union Men
and Women

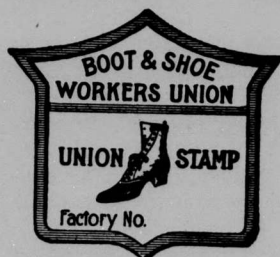
Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you with MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing

this label. The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Anyone desiring Union Milk should correspond with the Secretary of the Milkmen's Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp



246 SUMMER STREET

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



News Gleaned Among the Unions



The waitresses have donated to the box makers and sawyers. Officers are to be nominated next week.

* * *

Every call for the union label helps a member of a labor organization, regardless of whether he or she is in San Francisco or New York. It also aids the one who asks, and the movement generally receives an optimistic "boost."

* * *

The bakers have ratified their revised set of working rules, which were adopted on May 1st. They will go into effect on Sunday, June 6th. One provision that should appeal to all is the insistence on one day's rest in seven, and the bakers know full well what this means. Other important laws are a nine-hour day and a scale of wages.

* * *

The bartenders will raise their initiation from \$5 to \$15 on July 1st. A large increase in the membership is reported. Officers will be nominated and elected during June.

* * *

No settlement has been reported in the controversy of the box makers with their employers. The busy season is near, and it is thought there will soon be an adjustment. Several unions are rendering financial assistance; last Sunday the printers donated \$10 a week.

* * *

The grocery clerks are preparing to add a large class of applicants to the roll.

* * *

An appeal in behalf of the cigar makers' label appears in another column. It should be carefully read.

* * *

The Labor Council last Friday night unanimously endorsed the bond issues for the Juvenile Detention Home and the Polytechnic High School.

* * *

Last Sunday the upholsterers had a picnic at Ingleside Park. Over 100 pieces of furniture were given away as gate prizes.

* * *

It is commendable to observe the generosity of several unions towards the widow and family of the late Edward Larsen. The ship and machine blacksmiths donated one day's pay from each member, and one union of carpenters has pledged all the help necessary to erect a cottage, and such other work as may be necessary will be contributed. These instances show the fraternal side of unionism.

* * *

It looks as though the building trade mechanics of Santa Clara county will be unable to avoid trouble. They are to be congratulated on their determination to resist a reduction of wages, and it seems that a recent arrival in the person of a well known "open shop" contractor from Los Angeles is mainly responsible for the probable sundering of peaceable relations.

* * *

The bookbinders enjoyed themselves immensely at Fairfax Park last Sunday. The day was ideal, and there was nothing to detract from the proverbial "good time."

* * *

D. McLennan addressed the machinists last week. He urged organization work among the men in machine shops. The machinists appointed a committee to confer with a delegation from the Oakland lodge on important business. The charter was ordered draped in memory of deceased members. At each meeting there are additions reported to the roll.

The gas appliance and stove fitters have entered into an agreement for one year with a local company. Insist that the mechanic who is deputized to work for you shall carry a union card.

* * *

The Helvetia Park management is in trouble with the Bartenders' Union.

* * *

The iron molders of the United States and Scotland have reached an understanding regarding the interchange of cards. The printers accept the certificates of membership from any quarter of the globe, and it would be well were there an extension of this brotherhood of the movement to all unions.

* * *

The number of women in industry in this country is increasing faster than the birth rate.

* * *

An assessment of 25 cents will be collected by the waiters. This is a good idea. It is surprising how soon a treasury can be built up on a small contribution, regularly paid. In times of trouble, the well-filled purse is controvertible, thus having an advantage over moral support and resolutions.

* * *

Last week the milk wagon drivers decided to continue their donations to the box makers.

* * *

A restraining order has been issued in Manila to prevent a mass meeting of a carmen's union.

* * *

Last Monday a local daily had a good-sized heading over a telegraphic article. It read: "Federation of Labor Opposes Immigration." The story was that the executive council of the A. F. of L. would meet on June 16th to consider the immigration problem and the methods of some employment agencies in treating immigrants. Out of this, without one word to substantiate, was evolved the quoted heading.

* * *

Trade unions have emblems to give evidence of organization. Usually they are labels, cards or buttons. Women can do very effective work by asking for the union label when they go shopping, as well as by requiring the man or woman who waits on them to show a card or button.

* * *

The Sacramento brewery workers almost unanimously voted in favor of the proposal emanating from the San Francisco headquarters that an assessment of 50 cents a member be levied for the benefit of the box makers and hatters.

* * *

Wm. E. Curtis, the well-known newspaper correspondent, has unearthed the interesting fact that, when the city of Nashville, Tenn., was created in 1806, "everybody who owned a foot of land, women as well as men, black as well as white, were allowed to vote for Mayor and Commissioners."

* * *

Let all take up the work of purchasing union products, for which a fair rate of wages are paid, and that are made under clean and healthy conditions by those who work a reasonable number of hours, rather than expend our purchasing power in patronizing the products of prison-made labor, or of the unclean and unhealthy sweat shop, which breeds disease and contagion, or products in which are contained the life blood of little children engaged in many instances at unhealthy work, at a tender age, sending them to an early grave, so that the sordid greed of some unscrupulous employer may be satisfied. This class of goods can be easily avoided, if union men and our friends will insist on having the union label on all that they purchase.

Pickett-Atterbury Co.

**A new era is dawning---
an era of common sense.
Men of all conditions are
beginning to understand and
patronize the merchant that
can sell them the best goods
for the least money.**

29c Men's 50c Working Shirts; blue chambray, black and white stripes, black sateen and many other patterns.

38c Pants, Overalls and Jumpers; strong white drilling—Can't Bust 'Em; union made; worth 50c.

55c Union Made, blue bibb Overalls; worth 85c.

Every unnecessary expense that is attached to the selling of merchandise makes that merchandise more costly.

\$12.65 Men's all wool true blue Serge Suits; real value \$17.50.

\$8.95 Men's good, strong Business Suits, new summer styles; suits that are worth \$12.50.

Big Sale On Men's Pants

\$1.65 Men's strong stripe worsted Pants, extra well made, will not rip; also men's Corduroy Pants; all regular \$2.50 values.

\$2.95 Men's fine all-wool Dress Pants, assorted styles; men's lop seam and cuff bottom Corduroy Pants, worth \$4.00.

These prices are the result of the elimination of all wasteful and reckless expenditures.

Furnishing Goods

10c Men's grey merino Socks, worth 20c.

8c Men's black and tan cotton Socks, worth 12½c.

11c Men's Cotton Socks; solid green, blue, lavender and grey; worth 20c.

29c Men's good, strong Suspenders; are worth 50c.

Glove Sale

55c Men's strong horsehide Tan; will not rip; worth 75c.

Hats and Caps

15c Men's fancy woolen Caps, worth 25c.

\$1.65 Men's soft and stiff Hats; worth \$2.50.

The Pioneer Down-town Clothiers

Pickett-Atterbury Co.

92 Third Street, at Mission
3226 Mission, at Valencia

Labor Council—Alameda County**Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held May 31, 1909.**

Called to order at 8:15 p. m., President A. W. Brinkmeir in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Typographical—John Budge, approved by organization and classification committee, and seated.

Communications—From District Council of Carpenters, referring to non-union carpenters working on saloon at 471 7th street; referred to business representative. From A. F. of L., acknowledging receipt of per capita; filed. From Cooks and Waiters, asking Council for endorsement of agreement and schedule; referred to executive committee.

Bills—Home Telephone Co., \$2.50; business representative, \$30; janitor, \$8. Ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Cooks and Waiters—Held meeting with Restaurant Association last Thursday; Association had asked reduction of scale on class B and C houses; would present same to special meeting of union on Thursday, June 3, 1909. Typographical—Committee appointed for purpose of lending assistance to Union Man's Orphanage. Carmen—Everything O. K. Bakers—Business good; bakery in Alameda working Japanese; would try and straighten same out. Solicitors—Making good progress; insisted upon all union men demanding card from newspaper solicitors.

Reports of Committees—Executive Committee—Recommended that unions in regard to firms on "We don't patronize list" be given until June 7th to answer; concurred in. Recommended that all delegates notify their respective unions to take referendum vote on Labor Day parade, and notify Council as soon as possible, and that unions not represented by delegates be notified by secretary; concurred in. Recommended that Union Label Home Industry Guide, and White List, presented by Brother A. W. Sefton, be endorsed by Council; concurred in.

Committee on Orphanage reported progress.

Unfinished Business—Amendment to section 8, Constitution, by H. B. Andrews, read and adopted by Council. Regular order of business suspended, floor granted to Bros. Tenbrook and Fontz, members committee from Building Trades Council on Orphanage; stated that they were heartily in favor of same, would do all they could to assist personally, and that building trades were with us.

Good of Council—Discussion was had as to parade on Labor Day, and it was stated that no committee work would be done until unions had voted.

Report of secretary-treasurer was read and accepted.

Adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Orpheum.

The latest novelty in vaudeville will be in evidence next week at the Orpheum, and will consist of the Ellis-Nowlan Company, who will introduce a real old fashioned one-ring circus, with twenty acrobats and comedians. Miss Cheridah Simpson, late star of "The Red Feather," will contribute songs and pianologues. Rossiter's Novelty Dancing Four, quick-stepping dancers of the American school, and Harrison Armstrong's dramatic episode, "A Spotless Reputation," with Albert L. Pellaton and William Forum, will be the other novel acts. Next week will be the last of Claude Gillingwater, The Vindobonas, Billy Van and of Mabel Hite and Mike Donlin in their great hit "Stealing Home."

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.**Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held May 28, 1909.**

Called to order at 8 p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From United Association of Plumbers; filed. Receipt for per capita tax to State Federation of Labor; filed.

Reports of Unions—Bartenders—Picnic on Sunday. Machinists—Initiated three; committee appointed to investigate formation of metal trades section; donated \$20 to disabled brother; picnic July 18th. Sheet Metal Workers—Initiated one; fine condition financially. Barbers—In good condition. Federal—Initiated two, have two applications. Cooks and Waiters—Added four new members, have at present largest membership since organization; all restaurants heretofore union have signed new wage scale; Queen City restaurant now fair. Boilermakers—Approved independent ferry. Electrical Workers—Were visited by Organizer Murrin, good meeting, followed by smoker.

Reports of Committees—Trustees—Audited secretary-treasurer's books and found all correct and well kept. Labor Day—Called meeting to settle on definite plans.

Delegates Veillieux, Dale and Davidson spoke on new ferry and visit to Vallejo of P. H. McCarthy.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

BLACKLISTING BY EMPLOYERS.

Since the decision of Judge Gould has practically been reversed, some of the daily newspapers are finding out that the system of boycotting is not alone carried on by labor organizations, but that employers' organizations are guilty of a systematic method of blacklisting that far outweighs in evil those that are alleged to result from the boycott. The "Brooklyn Eagle" says:

"The system of blacklisting adopted by the Wholesale Tailors' National Protective Association is the most effective among the various employers' organizations which do that sort of thing. It is claimed that each member of the association is required to agree that on the discharge of an employee he must notify the other members, giving the name and a personal description of the discharged. If the employee is a member of a union, the fact is noted, and his name and description go on the blacklist, with the result that thereafter employment is harder than ever to find."

In a little talk an exchange had with President Samuel Gompers the other day, the fact was brought out that there are four generations of the Gompers family now carrying trade-union cards. First there is Saul Gompers, member of the Cigar Makers' Union; then comes "Sam" himself, Cigar Makers' Union, and president of the A. F. of L.; then Samuel J. Gompers, member of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, Washington, D. C., and representing the fourth generation, Florence Gompers, daughter of Samuel J., granddaughter of Saul. Miss Florence Gompers is a member of the Stenographers' and Typewriters' Union. Saul Gompers, the eldest of this remarkable quartet of trades unionists, is eighty-two years of age.

Years ago Mark Twain used to be fond of telling this story:

At the dinner table one day there was a party of guests for whom Mark was doing his best in the way of entertainment. A lady turned to the daughter of the humorist, then a little girl, and said: "Your father is a very funny man."

"Yes," responded the child, "when we have company."

The 12 O'Clock Whistle

On Saturday should be a signal to you to save part of your week's wages, so that yourself and your family will be the ones to benefit when the rainy day comes.

Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock you will find many of your fellow workmen at this bank.

**HUMBOLDT
SAVINGS BANK**

One dollar will start an account.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

Guaranteed Capital	\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	\$1,479,043 00
Deposits December 31, 1908	\$35,079,498 53
Total Assets	\$37,661,836 70

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice President, Emil Rohde; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohde, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.



And They Are
**Union
Made**

Columbia Outfitting Co.

2350 Mission Street, bet. 19th and 20th

Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco

Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c.

Free Buss

Chas. Montgomery

**Golden Gate
Compressed Yeast**

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

**The Wage-earners Credit,
Will furnish a Home here.**

**YOUR NAME ON OUR
BOOKS, GOOD AS CASH.**

The Abrams Company
1053 Market Street

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 422 Sacramento.
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish - Norwegian)
643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & Meeready, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(202) Bonnington, F. J. & Co., 809 Mission.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(8) Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(176) California Press, 50 Main.
(10) †Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery
and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) †Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom & Spear.
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 235 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacra-
mento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gilie Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(201) *Globe, Evening, 727 Market.
(188) Globe Press, 3249 Twenty-third.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(38) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
(168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., Brady and W. Mission.
(209) Market Press, 511 Washington.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(205) Mayer Printing Co., 164 Sanchez.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(208) *Neubarth & Rickard, Fifteenth and Mission.
(43) Nevin, C. W., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(51) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(89) *Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mis-
sion.
(84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Fran-
cisco.

- (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
(210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial
and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and
Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
Crescent Feather Co., Nineteenth and Harrison.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Sutro Baths.
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.
United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.
Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.
Eagle Box Factory.
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Get your money's worth and smoke Blue Diamond cigars; made in S. F. by union men. Thrane Bros., manufacturers, 1800 Market. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Wilson J. Taylor died in the Union Printers' Home on May 27th. He had been a sick man for years, and when he left for Colorado Springs a few weeks ago it was realized that his days were numbered. Mr. Taylor had followed the job business in San Francisco and other coast towns for over twenty years. He was a native of Pennsylvania. The remains were interred in the Home cemetery.

The old-age pension vouchers will be forwarded to International headquarters tomorrow (June 5th). The checks are expected about the 14th or 15th.

Dan Connell is suffering from a stroke of apoplexy. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital last Monday.

Mrs. Christina Walsh, a linotypist of the Murdock Press for the past six years, left the services of that firm on Saturday, May 29th, to become the bride of Donald McPhee of Santa Clara County. During the time that Mrs. Walsh has been connected with this chapel she has made many warm friends. The members of the office force, past and present, in appreciation of the friendship, joined in presenting her with a silver dresser set, and, in a fitting presentation speech, C. A. Murdock, the president of the firm, spoke of the esteem in which she is held by all, "from the boy who sweeps out to the grizzled head of the firm."

Last Sunday's meeting was well attended. The special order of business for 2 o'clock was the memorial service in accordance with the wish of the International Union. On page 3 will be found extended reference to the exercises.

The executive committee reported that \$52 had been collected and forwarded to Indianapolis towards the addition to the Union Printers' Home.

Under the requirement of law, inasmuch as the burial fund had fallen below \$100, an assessment of one per cent was levied on June earnings to replenish the benefit fund.

Emil Kleim was transferred to the veteran roll, and given permission to take advantage of the modification of scale prices.

The resolution submitted by W. A. Gallagher declaring it to be the sense of the union that 24,000 ems of straight linotype composition is a fair output for seven and one-half hours' time was amended so as to apply for the first week's work in an office, and adopted in that form. This will give an operator an opportunity to familiarize himself with the style in new quarters.

Superintendent Chas. Deacon of the Union Printer's Home reported that C. S. Rogers had vacated on May 24th.

The union endorsed the request of Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, No. 6, for a municipal appropriation of \$36,000 for open air concerts in parks, playgrounds and recreation centers of the city throughout the year.

Louis Nordhausen and Walter F. Hannan applied for affiliation. The membership committee will consider the applications next Thursday evening, June 10th, at headquarters, 787 Market street.

The officers-elect were installed, and, upon assuming their stations, suitable responses were made by several, thanking the union for the confidence shown and pledging the best of service. A rising vote of thanks was given the retiring officers.

The following twenty-five members will comprise the next funeral delegation: C. E. Fish, Ed. H. Felter, W. A. Gallagher, F. W. Gnekow, S. Goodman, Miss M. H. Grady, Chas. W. Gray, E. H. Green, W. H. Gregory, F. J. Griffin, J. M. Griffin, A. J. Grimwood, L. F. Guedet, F. J. Guinee, E. Gyseler, E. B. Griffith, M. Grainger, W. K. Galloway, E. L. Gregory, E. J. Gerlach, J. D. Goldsmith, Wm. Groom, J. D. Grove, S. E. Gregory and C. K. Hale.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees, — 1st and 3d Wednesdays Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Association Hall, 677 McAllister; 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secy.; 1164 O'Farrell.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Wednesdays, Marine Engineers' Hall, 54 Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—A. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secy., Meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kessel, Six Mile House.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.

Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the "Labor Clarion."

FAIR LIST

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

Notice.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, June 10, 1909, at 1 p. m., in the headquarters (Orpheus Hall), 68 Haight street.

To be acted upon; 1. Monthly reports of the board of directors and various officers. 2. Final report of the uniform committee. 3. Law and legislative committee's report on uniform law. 4. Action on constitutional amendment proposing to strike out law providing for steward's report.

At the regular weekly meeting of the board of directors, held on June 1, 1909, President Harry Menke presiding, T. Bacher and P. E. Cecil were admitted to membership by initiation, and R. F. Kirkpatrick, of Local 47, Los Angeles, and F. Neubert of Local 69, Pueblo, Col., were admitted on transfer.

J. Celko, H. G. Emerson, J. Evets, H. D. Hardy, G. Spring and E. Steffens have been reinstated to membership in good standing in the M. M. P. U.

Dues and assessments for the second quarter, amounting to \$1.90, are now due, and payable before July 1, 1909. The assessments consist of death benefit assessment No. 5, levied on account of the death of the late member, J. Verdeber, and an assessment of 15 cents per member (payable by the entire membership of Local No. 6) in support of the United Hatters of North America. Payments of dues and assessments should be made to the financial secretary, Arthur S. Morey, 68 Haight street.

F. J. Eppstein left this city on a three-months' vacation on June 3d, the vacation including a trip to Europe. H. Bellman left on the same date to commence his engagement with Henry Ohlmeyer at Coronado Tent City, San Diego, Cal., which engagement will cover a period of three months. A. J. Tickner departed the current week for a month's vacation at Monte Rio, Sonoma county.

An application has been received for the services at an interior point of clarinet and saxophone players who are also machinists. Steady employment is promised desirable parties. Full details concerning the matter can be secured by application to the secretary.

A. L. (Gus.) Fournier has successfully ventured into the domain of vaudeville performance, having recently completed his inaugural week's engagement at the Central Theatre, this city, where he appeared in his musical act under the stage patronymic of "Leof." The act was novel and entertaining to a degree, and bids fair to establish Mr. Fournier among the successful vaudevillians.

Julius Thiele, a member of the M. M. P. U. for some years past, has been lately heard from, and is at present the musical director of Krug's Theatre, Omaha, Neb. Notwithstanding his present agreeable circumstances, Mr. Thiele constantly experiences a desire to return to San Francisco, and may likely return to this jurisdiction this fall.

In one of the city public schools there is a little girl pupil who is well up in most of her studies, but she has an inveterate dislike for geography, and it seems impossible to teach the study to her. The other day her teacher, made impatient, sent to Rosie's mother a note requesting her to see that the girl studied her lesson. The next day showed no improvement, however. "And did your mother read the note, Rosie?" said the teacher. "Yes, ma'am," was the reply. "What did she say?" "My mother said that she didn't know geography, an' she got married; an' my aunt didn't know geography, an' she got married; an' you know geography, an' you didn't get married!"

WHOLESALE PRICES 1890 TO 1908.

The annual report on wholesale prices, just published by the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, in Bulletin No. 81, shows that wholesale prices in 1908 receded as a whole from the high level of 1907 and were only slightly in excess of the prices of 1906. The report gives wholesale prices for 258 representative staple articles for 1908, and completes a series of prices for the nineteen years, 1890 to 1908.

The average price for 1908 was 5.2 per cent below that for 1907—the year of highest prices during the nineteen year period. It exceeded the average for every other year of the period, but was only 0.2 per cent higher than the average for 1906. As compared with 1897, the year of lowest prices during the period, the advance in 1908 was 36.9 per cent, and as compared with the average for the ten years, 1890 to 1899, the advance was 22.8 per cent.

The decline from the prices shown by the October, 1907, data continued without interruption until August, 1908, with the exception of a slight advance in July. Prices were at their lowest point of the year 1908 during the month of August, when they were 1.1 per cent below the average for that year and 7.3 per cent below the average for October, 1907, the highest point in the nineteen years covered. The prices in December, 1908, show an advance of 1.8 per cent over the prices in August.

Of the 258 articles for which wholesale prices were obtained, 162 showed a decrease in the average price for 1908 as compared with 1907, 33 showed no change, and 63 showed an increase.

Of the nine groups under which the commodities are classified, seven showed a decrease in price in 1908 as compared with 1907. In farm products, taken as a whole, there was a decrease in price of 2.9 per cent in 1908 below the average for 1907, this decrease being the least of any of the seven groups showing a decrease; food increased 2.4 per cent in price; cloths and clothing decreased 7.7 per cent; fuel and lighting decreased 3.1 per cent; metals and implements decreased 12.6 per cent—which was the heaviest decline of any of the groups; lumber and building materials decreased 9.4 per cent; drugs and chemicals increased 0.7 per cent; house furnishing goods decreased 3.8 per cent, and the miscellaneous group decreased 5.7 per cent.

The average wholesale price of raw commodities for 1908 was 5.9 per cent below that for 1907, and the average wholesale price of manufactured commodities for 1908 was 5 per cent below 1907.

Of the 258 articles included in the report, the prices of 107 were at the highest point during the year in January, while only 20 articles attained their highest price in December.

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

A slight earthquake visited many cities of the gulf states some years ago. The shaking of the earth was distinctly felt all over one state, but especially in the state capitol. The legislature was in session at the time, and nearly every member thereof ran out of the building when the structure began to evince a disposition to turn itself over. Of course there was an end to legislative proceedings for that day. When the body had reconvened it was found that some member of a grimly humorous turn had made an entry on the journal of the legislature in these words: "On motion of the house the legislature adjourned."

* * *

Mr. Stubb: "That old chap Argus had a hundred eyes."

Mrs. Stubb: "So they say."

Mr. Stubb: "And I suppose, Maria, if I had a hundred eyes I could see everything, too."

"Mrs. Stubb: "Everything but your own faults, John."

* * *

"What," inquired the Sunday school teacher of her youthful pupils, "what are divers diseases?"

Bashful or ignorant, the scholars clung tenaciously to the doctrine that little boys should be seen and not heard.

"Come," pursued the teacher, "can't any of you tell me?"

Then Johnnie's arm shot up.

"Well?" asked the teacher.

"Please, Miss," answered Johnnie, "water on the brain."



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The Color for June, Red on White.



The Shoe For You to Wear.

"The Keystone"

Every Pair "Union-Stamped"

Made in every style, for work or dress wear. They're as good as the BEST, better than most! All shapes. All styles. All leathers.

Manufactured expressly and sold only by

B. Katschinski

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"The Greatest Shoe House in the West."

825 Market St.

Between Fourth and Fifth Streets
Opposite Stockton St.

San Francisco's Union Shoe Store.